



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ish authorities." And this law was enforced, as is evinced by the complaint of an irate vicar who discovers that a girl is bound over to him, much against his wishes, to be taught husbandry. The government, however, could not stem the tide, and the institution of apprenticeship was "metamorphosed into the practice of child-labor."

The concluding essay takes us far afield from apprenticeship. It is a warm plea for vocational education in this country, apparently on the German model, without recognition of those dangers to democracy which Professor Dewey of Columbia intimates may prove to be an unfortunate accompaniment of a too technical education in the public schools.

WALTER P. HALL.

Princeton University.

Government Aid to Home Owning and Housing of Working People in Foreign Countries. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 158. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1915. Pp. 451.)

Twenty years ago the United States government, through the Commissioner of Labor, made three important reports bearing on the subject of housing: the report of 1893 on *Building and Loan Associations*; the report of 1894 on *The Slums of Baltimore, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia*; and the report of 1895 entitled *The Housing of Working People*. The last of these treated improved housing in Europe by philanthropic, coöperative, and industrial agencies together with some study of sanitary and building laws, expropriation, and public intervention. In 1904, the United States Labor Bulletin No. 54 contained a report by G. W. W. Hanger on *Housing the Working People in the United States by Employers*. Since that time there has been no important contribution from federal sources until the publication in 1915 of Bulletin No. 158. This bulletin covers much the same ground as the commissioner's report of 1895, but with a shift of emphasis from model housing to governmental assistance in house construction and governmental house building.

The report begins with a very brief summary of European and Australasian forms of state assistance to housing and proceeds to a consideration of state-aided housing by countries, treating Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hun-

gary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Australia, and New Zealand rather fully, and a few other countries briefly. In several countries the laws affecting house construction and sanitation are mentioned and to some extent described. But emphasis is placed upon the following measures: tax exemption or tax reduction for improved houses, state loans or state-guaranteed bank loans to house builders, the leasing of land on easy terms by the state for house construction, expropriation laws, land increment taxation, municipal and state house building. The content of this report is thus very similar to that of the *First Annual Report of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission* published in 1914, but covers fewer countries and fewer types of housing policy and is, on the whole, more systematic in its treatment of the policies examined.

The only other recent work in English which covers this field is the *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Housing of Workmen in Europe and America*, prepared by Professor Robert F. Irvine of the University of Sidney for the legislative assembly of New South Wales and published in 1913. Professor Irvine, however, treats very largely of existing housing conditions and private methods for dealing with housing not covered by the United States report. Of all of the available material in English on this subject, therefore, the federal report is the most valuable for the countries treated. It is especially useful as a handbook of European public housing policy. The serious limitation upon the report is its purely descriptive character. The effects of housing legislation are granted only cursory treatment, where they are examined at all. The comparative utility of the measures outlined is not considered.

JAMES FORD.

Harvard University.

Work and Wages. In Continuation of Earl Brassey's "Work and Wages." Part III. Social Betterment. By SIDNEY J. CHAPMAN. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1914. Pp. vii, 380. \$3.00.)

"Inheritance is from germ cell to germ cell. The degradation of the parent does not carry with it the degeneracy of the child." It is not the germ cells alone, however, but the germ cells and their culture (provided by environment), that make each society what it is. The racial stock remaining potentially the same, immense